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COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Poser For Japan

THE American and Japanese Governments find themselves in an odd situation. In the eyes of many Americans Japan is the most desirable partner in Asia, just as Germany seems to be in Europe. America is therefore anxious to speed up Japanese rearmament; one of its motives is the laudable one of getting American troops out of Japan and replacing them by Japanese. To hasten this change America would like to give Japan a substantial aid in dollars under the mutual security scheme. What chiefly stands in the way is the Constitution of Japan, which was imposed on the country by the Americans during the occupation. Article 9 of the Constitution is emphatic. The Japanese people (it says) for ever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes. Land, sea and air forces as well as other war potential will never be maintained. The right of emergency of the State is not recognised. Even Mr Gandhi could hardly have wanted pacifism to be more categorical.

Of course the Constitution could be changed. But the procedure is difficult. Changes must be initiated by a two-thirds majority in each House of the Diet; they must then be referred to a plebiscite or else the Diet must be dissolved and a general election be fought specifically on the proposed changes. The present Japanese Government, even if it wanted rearmament urgently, is not at present in a position to risk a referendum. Among the mass of people pacifism is as strong today in Japan as it was in the Weimar Republic in the twenties when Erich Remarque's book won such a striking success. The plebiscite would probably go against rearmament. Nor can the Government risk a general election. It did badly at the last election because the public resented two resorts to the poll in quick succession. Caught in this tangle, the Japanese Government seems to be finding some satisfaction in teasing the Americans. It says that it wants to oblige but points to the Constitution and to the traditional stress by America on the inviolability of constitutional law. It is the kind of situation which appeals to the humour of Asian peoples.

BECAUSE of the Japanese-American treaty of defence America is responsible for the security of Japan, and because of the Constitution it seems that it cannot now shift any of this responsibility upon the Japanese. Mr Dulles said recently that he would like to see a Japanese army of 350,000 men, but while the Constitution is unchanged he must whistle for them. Indeed in the Budget which was passed a few days ago the Diet actually cut down the amount allotted to security. It is only 18 per cent of the total expenditure. The Japanese are able to indulge in criticism of the presence of American forces while knowing that they are safe from America forcing a crisis by removing them. They can express the sentiments of nationalism while keeping the economic burden of Japan's defence firmly upon America. It will be interesting to see how long the situation lasts.

WUHU ST DISASTER: 19 CASUALTIES

7 Dead, 12 In Hospital RESCUE WORK GOES ON

BY NOON TODAY THE OFFICIAL DEATH TOLL IN THE WUHU STREET DISASTER HAD REACHED SEVEN, WHILE 12 OTHER VICTIMS OF THE BUILDING COLLAPSE WERE IN HOSPITAL, SEVERAL OF THEM SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a workman was dug out of the rubble, but he died soon after admission to hospital, this making the seventh fatality.

Red China And Hongkong

London Officials' Appraisal

BY HAROLD GUARD

London, Sept. 8. The possibility of Communist China laying claim to Hongkong in any forthcoming political conference on the Far East was believed by officials here today to be less likely than it was three years ago. This conclusion was based on the conviction that Red China wants an expansion of trade with the West and recognises Hongkong as an outlet and outlet for Chinese commerce. Three years ago, having concluded the Sino-Soviet treaty, the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, said he intended to scrap "all unwholesome treaties that have been effected with imperialist nations". It was anticipated then that he would at least seek revision of the convention signed at Peking in 1898 by which China leased to Britain for 99 years some 300 square miles of territory on the Chinese mainland. Anticipation that Red China might move against Hongkong caused Britain in 1950 to increase the defence forces there to about 40,000 strong. Today it has been noted here that that number has been reduced and the belief prevails among official quarters that a Red military move against the Colony is the least likely action.

It has been noted that, despite allegations by the Soviet press and radio, Mao Tse-tung has not responded to charges that he is countenancing the presence of imperialism on Chinese soil. Furthermore, from the drastic trade cuts brought about by Red China's all-out "anti-foreign" drive at the end of 1951 and the first half of 1952, officials here have noted no intensification of the cold war by China against Hongkong. — United Press.

Red Union's Strike Threat

London, Sept. 8. With more than 4,500 British electricians already on strike, the Communist-led Electrical Trades Union (ETU) today threatened to call 20,000 men if the dispute was not settled. Electricians working for contractors on new buildings throughout England, Wales and northern Ireland have been on strike for two weeks backing the ETU's demands for three pence more for its members in the London and slightly less elsewhere. Employers in Scotland were today warned the strike would be extended north of the border unless an agreement was reached. There are 40,000 contracting electricians in the ETU. — China Mail Special.

Shifts of coolies and other helpers worked throughout the night removing rubble in an endeavour to locate victims of the disaster, and the task continued this morning.

PWD officials took away samples of the reinforced concrete for tests.

The military authorities this morning sent a 7-ton crane to the scene where it was used to remove heavy girders and large blocks of concrete under which it is feared other workmen are buried.

It is still impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of how many workers were in the building when it collapsed yesterday afternoon, but a nearby shopkeeper said today that normally between 60 and 80 persons, including masons and carpenters, were engaged on the building.

The task of removing the debris, which consists of substantial blocks of concrete, girders, heavy timber and rubble is proving extremely arduous.

Large numbers of coolies are engaged on the work with the assistance of firemen and police. Police have cordoned off the area, keeping onlookers at a distance, and controlling traffic.

Divisional Officer V. C. Seymour of the Fire Brigade this morning paid tribute to the stoicism of the injured and the fact that they did everything possible to assist their rescuers.

Among officials at the scene of the disaster today was Mr K. S. Robertson, Acting Chief Building Surveyor.

But a crowded agenda did not allow the 1,000 delegates to get to the motion that had been expected to climax the day's activities—a demand that a national minimum wage should be fixed to the cost of living index. This was held over till tomorrow.

COMMUNISTS JEER Communist trade unionists jeered and out-called the American Federation of Labour (AFL) delegate, Mr J. Scott Milne, when he addressed the Congress.

Mr Milne was bringing "fraternal greetings" to the British trade unionists from the AFL.

His references to Communist policy were interrupted by shouts and cries of "nonsense" and "rubbish" from Communist delegates and their sympathisers.

At one point, when Mr Milne said "The American people have a great many faults," a loud roar of "hear hear" went up from the Communists.

Mr Milne paused for a moment and added quietly "just like any other people."

The Communists were silent and moderate delegates cheered Mr Milne.

Mr Milne declared in his address "so long as there is a citizen on earth whose freedom and security was threatened, there looms a danger to our own peace and freedom."

He said the Americans and British together with the other free peoples of the world were trying to map a way to world peace and freedom. — Reuter.

Salvage From Flying Enterprise



TUC Urges Better Working Conditions

Douglas, Isle of Man, Sept. 8. Britain's eight million member Trade Union Congress today backed calls for better working conditions for British workmen.

The delegates representing 183 trade unions gave unanimous support to Laker, who wants no more basking in the night, to clerical workers, who want better offices, and to farm workers who want safety rules to be applied to farm machinery.

They also approved the setting up of more rest homes for old people, asked for more schools for children, and condemned films of "brutality and violence."

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Prison Sentences For 3 Kikuyu Three Kikuyus were sentenced here today to prison for Mau Mau offences.

Two men found guilty of administering the Mau Mau oath each received a seven-year sentence.

Another man was sent to prison for three years for being present at the oath-taking ceremony.

The trial was held in camera. — Reuter.

Thousands of £1 and Dollar notes are dried on the stoves of the kitchen of the Banque de Bruxelles. They are part of the many thousands of pounds worth of currency salvaged from Captain Carlisle's Flying Enterprise by the Italian salvage vessel Rostoro in the Channel. The Flying Enterprise is the vessel which thrilled the world for thirteen days, 19 months ago as she wallowed, listing and storm-tossed with only her captain, Kurt Carlisle, aboard. — London Express.

Reconstruction Of Korea

Britain To Pay Share

London, Sept. 8. Britain is paying £8,000,000 towards the United Nations £46 million programme for the reconstruction of Korea.

This was disclosed here today by Sir Arthur Rucker, Deputy Agent General of the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency.

Sir Arthur Rucker is visiting various countries to ask their governments for financial support for the scheme which ends in June 30 next year.

Promises of aid have come from 28 governments, which are members of the United Nations, and five which are not.

He held a press conference here that the United States was expected to raise the bulk of the money but it was hoped to get about \$50 million from other nations.

Sir Arthur Rucker said the scheme at the present time was for the reconstruction of South Korea.

"If the political conference is a success and Korea is united then the programme will have to be greatly enlarged," he added.

Such an enlarged programme would presumably have the benefit of the 1,000 million roubles (about £100 million) which Russia had offered for the reconstruction of North Korea.

He said that 200 million dollars (about £21 million) voted by the United States for relief in South Korea would be used directly for relief.

Answering questions Sir Arthur Rucker said that the food situation in South Korea was not too bad but the housing position was "terrible."

Body Found After 47 Years The perfectly preserved body of an Austrian guide who plunged to his death in a glacier 47 years ago has been found at the base of the Fiescher glacier in the Grossglockner district, police said today.

The guide was Herr Schweighofer. With him he had an old fashioned leather moneybag full of coins and an old pair of fieldglasses. — China Mail Special.

GROUNDING FRENCH LINER REFLOATED

Le Havre, Sept. 8. The French liner *Liberte*, grounded on a sandbank with 1,075 passengers aboard on her way to Southampton this afternoon, was dragged clear by tugs this evening.

Six tugs pulled the 51,800-ton ship, France's largest liner, off the sandbank half a mile outside Le Havre.

She ran aground in thick fog shortly after leaving here this afternoon for New York via Southampton.

As the ship lurched off the Captain signalled "Full steam ahead" for Southampton.

The ship appeared to have suffered no significant damage. The sea was calm.

The passengers, mostly American, were at the ship's cinema, playing cards in the bar, or sleeping when the ship slipped off the treacherous wall of the channel into deeper water.

The accident, which took place ten minutes after the ship left harbour, was in a spot about one sea mile from shore. During the afternoon local people caught glimpses of the stranded vessel for short moments when the dense fog—unusual for the season—lifted.

WAR PRIZE SHIP The *Liberte*, a war prize, formerly the German liner *Europa*, has twice before grounded in Le Havre roads. The former *Blue Riband* holder was stranded in December, 1946 and again, on its second voyage after its new fitting out in 1950.

After the ship had been pulled off a French line communique said the accident was due entirely to "bad visibility" and the ship would continue its voyage at once.

The *Liberte* last eight hours through the grounding and will cut its stay at Southampton by six hours. It will make up the other two hours en route. — Reuter.

450,000 Human 'Guinea Pigs'

Johannesburg, Sept. 8. The Institute of Medical Research, here, arranged for Johannesburg's 450,000 Africans to act as "guinea pigs" in a check on the incidence of various kinds of cancer.

The scheme, which is being subsidised by the American National Cancer Institute, consists essentially of compiling a detailed register of the development of all African cancer cases reported for the next three years.

Scientists believe that the Africans offer unique opportunities for cancer research because many of them are comparatively primitive people living close to modern hospital services which can closely study how their conditions affect their cancer rate. — China Mail Special.

More British Warships To Patrol Formosa Straits

London, Sept. 8. More British naval ships have been released for anti-pirate patrol duties in the straits of Formosa since the Korean armistice, it was stated in London today.

Commander Allan Noble, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, gave the news to a press conference today on his return from a 25,000-mile inspection tour of British naval units and stations in the Far East.

Many ships freed from the Korean operational area were joining units operating from Hongkong, he said. Their presence in the Formosan straits had greatly increased chances of intercepting raiders and improved merchant shipping activity in the area.

"The Navy has always considered it part of its duty to protect ships on the high seas—particularly out there where many vessels have been attacked in recent months without warning," Commander Noble said.

British Commonwealth naval forces were enjoying extremely high prestige in the Far East. From what he had seen of Australia, New Zealand, Canadian, Pakistani and Malayan ships, they were "first class in every way."

British now had over 10,000 naval officers and men serving on Far East stations and morale was very high. Naval forces were being employed to the limit.

British and French minesweepers were taking part in combined naval manoeuvres off Indo-China and there was close liaison between the two countries in the operational field, Commander Noble added.

—Reuter.

Gen Keightley's Appointment

London, Sept. 8. The War Office announced tonight that General Sir Cameron G. G. Nicholson, commander-in-chief of Middle East Land Forces, had been appointed Adjutant General to the Forces.

He will be succeeded by General Sir Charles F. Keightley, commander-in-chief of Far East Land Forces.

Both appointments are routine, the War Office said. No decision has yet been reached about a successor to General Keightley. — Reuter.

Cinema Disaster Madrid, Sept. 8. Six people were killed and many injured when the gallery collapsed in a cinema at Torrecilla de Cameros near Logrono, in Northern Spain, today.

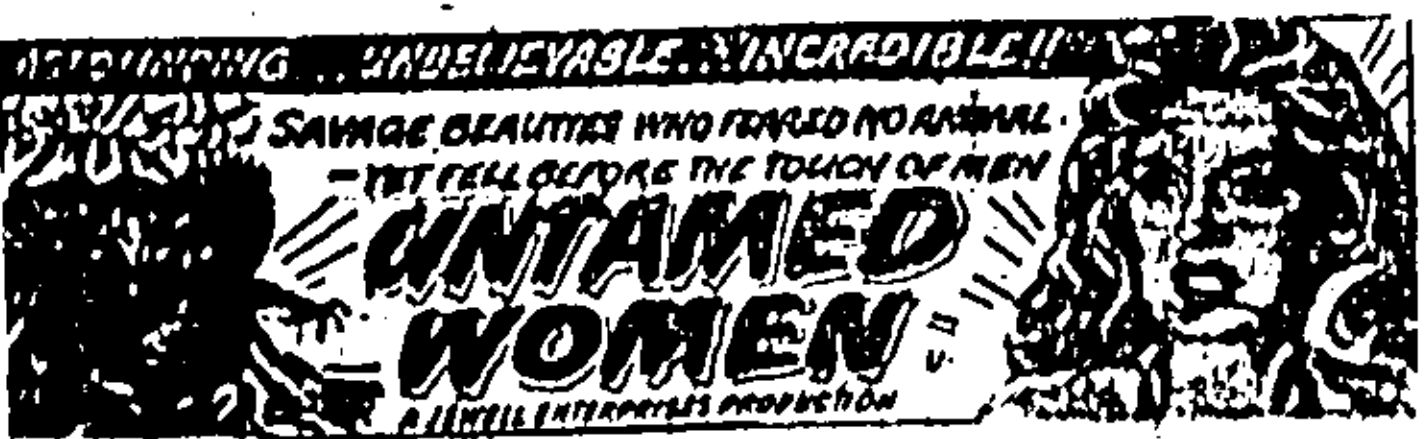
First reports reaching Madrid said it was feared more bodies would be recovered from the wreckage later. — Reuter.

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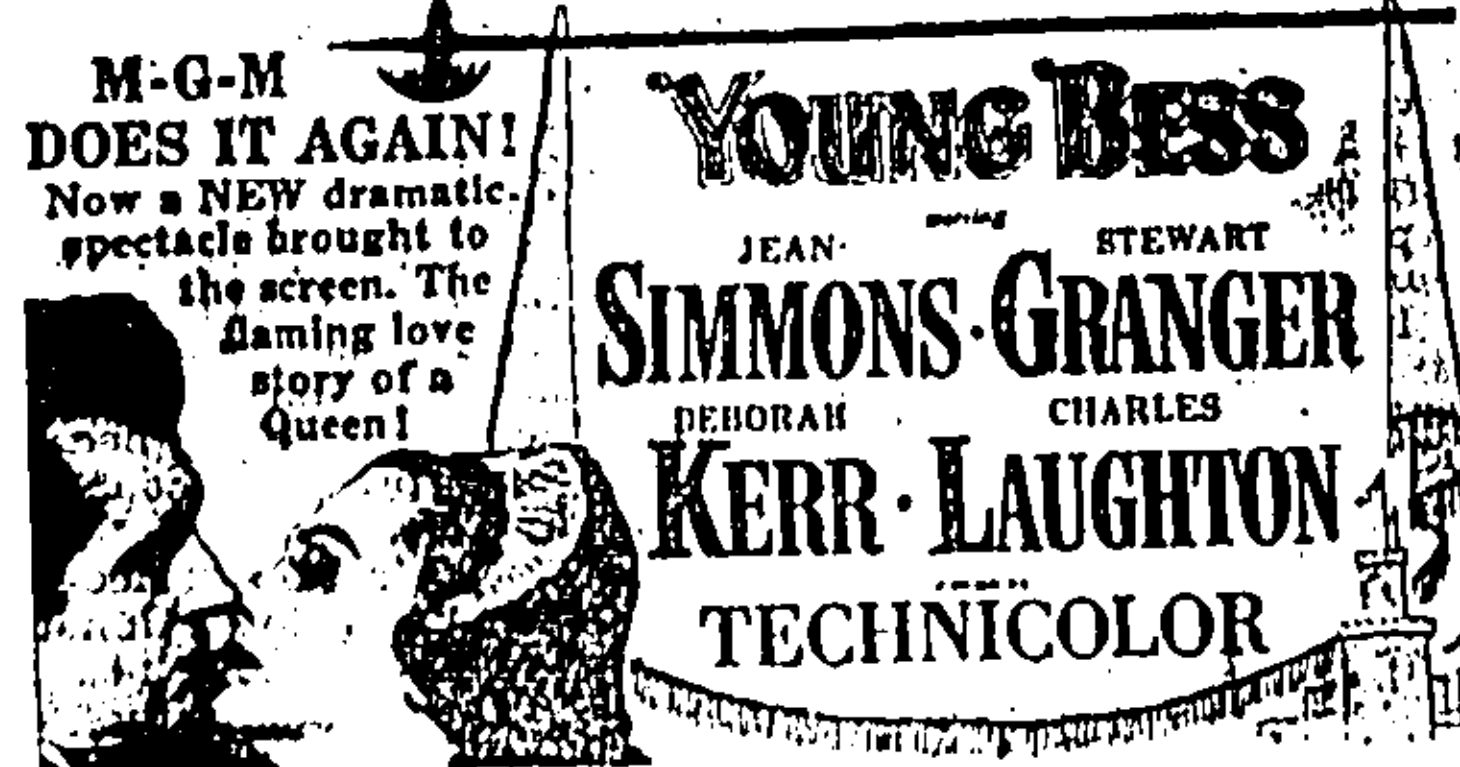
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Japan's Leaders Worried

U.S. Insistence On Arms Speed-Up

Tokyo, Sept. 8.
Japanese leaders are worried — because America wants them to speed-up the rebuilding of their armed forces.

Already the harassed Premier, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, has bowed unwillingly to American pressure for faster Japanese rearmament.

The first hesitant step has been taken towards military revival and the Tokyo Government is preparing a cautious three-year expansion programme to increase the present 10,000 man army to 150,000. Similar plans are afoot for the mid-air navy and air force.

But astute Japanese industrialists are woefully shaking their heads. Like Mr. Yoshida they feel Japan cannot afford to rearm.

They already have a war on their hands; the war to re-establish themselves in the field of world commerce. And they prefer competing for international trade unburdened by expensive armed forces.

But the Eisenhower Administration has other ideas, and economic pressure is being brought to bear on the Japs. The hint has been dropped; "more guns or less butter."

OLD GUARD AGAIN

The United States line is winning its adherents, however. The Old Guard politicians, who would like to see the Rising Sun burn as brightly as before, are beginning to scramble aboard the American bandwagon. They have increasing power in the divided Japanese Parliament and they have their own ideas about making military revival strictly legal.

Under the "No War" MacArthur Constitution, Japan is forbidden to have armed forces, but the Old Guard, their arguments strengthened by the American demands, are now suggesting that the establishment of "reasonable" forces would not offend the constitution, because the troops would be used only for defence.

But in other corners of the Pacific the chary are beginning to ask: "What would a more militaristic Japanese Government in the future consider 'reasonable'?"—London Express Service.

EGYPTIAN 'WARNING' TO LIBYA

London, Sept. 8.
Cairo Radio reported tonight that the Egyptian Minister to Libya, Dr. Yahya Haqqi, had returned to Cairo for consultations on the situation, between Libya and Egypt at the summons of the Egyptian Foreign Office.

It has been learned that contacts are now being made between Libya and the United States with a view to concluding a treaty between the two countries similar to the Anglo-Libyan treaty, the radio said. A recently introduced feature on Cairo Radio, "The Voice of the Arabs," called today on "free Libyans" not to fall into the trap of "financial assistance" which, it said, ended for Egypt in a 70-year occupation.

The same tactics were now being applied by the British in Libya, the radio said. The Anglo-Libyan agreement stipulated that "Libya should submit annually to Britain an estimate of her budget for the approval of experts and for the consultation of British financiers, a procedure which constitutes a clear interference in the country's finances and blatant violation of State sovereignty."

This procedure was aimed at making Libya "a part of the old Empire," Cairo Radio said. —Reuter.

Old Regiment Disbanded

Bangalore, Sept. 8.
The 154-year-old Mysore Lancers has been disbanded. Raised in 1799 by Dewan Purniah from the remnants of Tipu Sultan's army at the fall of Seringapatam, the Mysore Cavalry, as it was then called, consisted of 2,000 men. In subsequent years it was used solely for guard duties in the State. In 1914, when the first world war broke out, men in the unit were sent to various fronts in the Middle East. In 1922 the unit was reorganised under the Indian State forces scheme and came to be known as the Mysore Lancers. —China Mail Special.

ANZUS COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON TODAY: DEFENCE ISSUE REVIEW

Washington, Sept. 8.
Mr. Richard Casey, the Australian External Affairs Minister, told reporters today he believed Australia, New Zealand and the United States shared the same view on the future relationships of Britain and other nations to the Anzus Defence Pact.

Earlier, Mr. Casey had held preliminary talks on Pacific problems with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, at the State Department. Mr. T. Clifton Webb, New Zealand's Minister for External Affairs, was to talk with Mr. Dulles later today.

The three Foreign Ministers will meet in a formal conference tomorrow to discuss Pacific defence issues at the second annual meeting of the Anzus Council, which represents the alliance of the three nations. Service chiefs of the three nations will attend the conference.

A review of Pacific defence problems and their bearing on the three Anzus nations in the light of the Korean armistice, and consideration of the future relationships of other nations, particularly Britain, to the pact are to be discussed.

Mr. Casey, accompanied by the Australian Ambassador in Washington, Sir Percy Spender, talked for more than an hour and a half this morning with Mr. Dulles and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Bedell Smith.

NO DISAGREEMENT

Mr. Casey said he discussed the "order of business" with Mr. Dulles and Mr. Smith. Replying to a question, he believed there was "no disagreement" in the points of view of Australia, New Zealand and the United States about their policy towards the relationship of Britain and other countries to the treaty in future.

He declined to elaborate. The Council's discussions, Mr. Casey said, might last for three days. The three countries were expected to oppose any active participation by Britain. It was expected that the same arrangements would continue whereby the two Commonwealth countries inform Britain of developments in the Council, informed sources said.

They added it was not expected that Britain would have an observer at the meetings this week. —Reuter.

Some police officials had photographed the building and also checked members of the mission walking into and out of it.

The note said this action was contrary to international law. Though the American authorities had been at once informed of this "serious interference" they had done nothing to ensure observance of the diplomatic privileges of the members of the mission.

The Czech Government urged that steps be taken to prevent similar actions. It also requested the punishment of the culprits.

A MISTAKE
German police, on August 31, surrounded and sealed off the building of the Czech Military Mission, which is extrajurisdictional, following reports that cries of "Help" had been heard there.

Police said they wanted to prevent anybody being taken away who might have been kidnapped and held in the building.

The police cordon was withdrawn after several hours of instructions of the American authorities.

German police later said investigations had shown that the cries for help had come from a house in the neighbourhood of the Czech mission, where one child had been locked another in an attic. —Reuter.

Colombo, Sept. 8.
Negotiations started today between Ceylon officials and the Netherlands Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. J. S. Spanjaard, on traffic rights in Colombo for the Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM).

Mr. P. Nadesan, Ceylon's Director of Civil Aviation, said the negotiations were progressing smoothly and that the granting of traffic rights would depend on the "right patterns" of the KLM, who hope to use Colombo airport from April, next year. —Reuter.

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TRAFFIC RIGHTS FOR K.L.M.

U.S. Move Called 'Sinister'

Russian Comment on Aid To Persia

London, Sept. 8.
An international review transmitted by Tass, official Soviet news agency, for the local press said today that the United States "benevolent gesture" in granting Persia \$45,000,000 in aid, "looks very sinister in the light of events which took place in Persia of late".

The article said the nationalisation of oil carried out in 1951 by the Persian Government of Dr. Mohammad Mossaddegh "under the pressure of the people, ended the domination of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company".

"The loss of such important positions by the British monopolists blocked their American rivals until they came to the conclusion that the national liberation movement of the Persian people was aiming at the liberation of the country from all colonial dependence," the review continued.

"The prospect of independence for Persia, which commands immense oil wealth, so conveniently near the Soviet Union, has alarmed the imperialists."

"During the past two years, Washington and London rallied forces to counteract the possibility of Persia's independent development and tried all possible means of coercion against Persia from diplomatic notes to economic blockade."

"On August 19 came the coup d'etat in Persia which was linked in the foreign press with the activities of American official representatives."

"The foreign press openly hinted at the possibility of an agreement between General Zafargi, Persian Prime Minister, and American oil companies which would take the place of their British predecessors." —Reuter.

Suffolk Tragedy

London, Sept. 8.
A descent was made from an erected tripod in the resumed task today of recovering the body of a man from a 150-foot deep well at Higham, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. The body is believed to have been there since Sunday. —China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

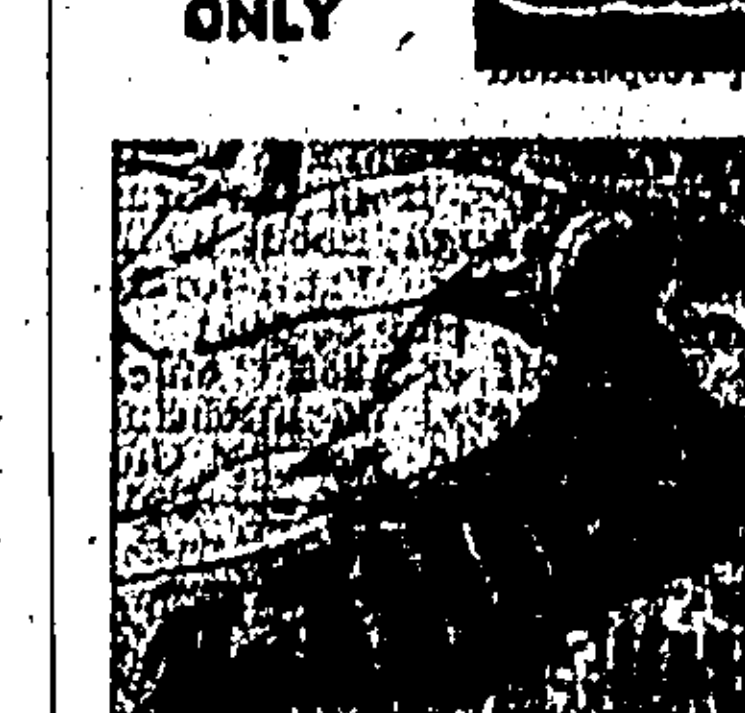
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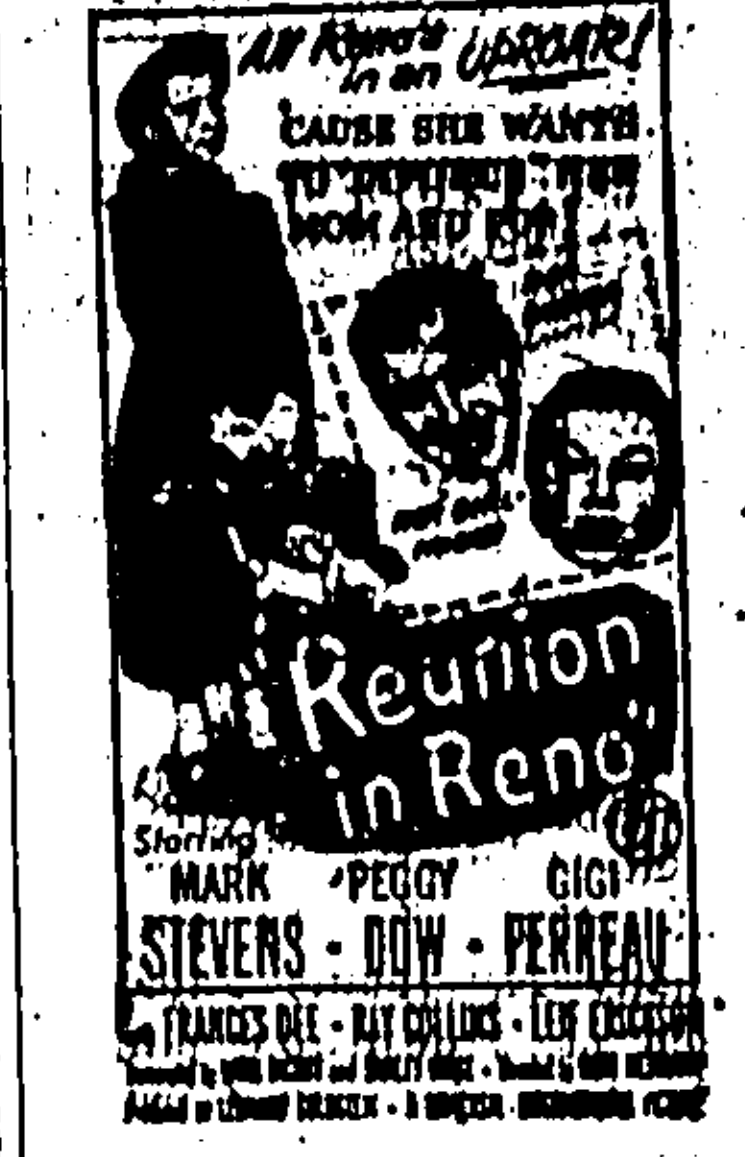
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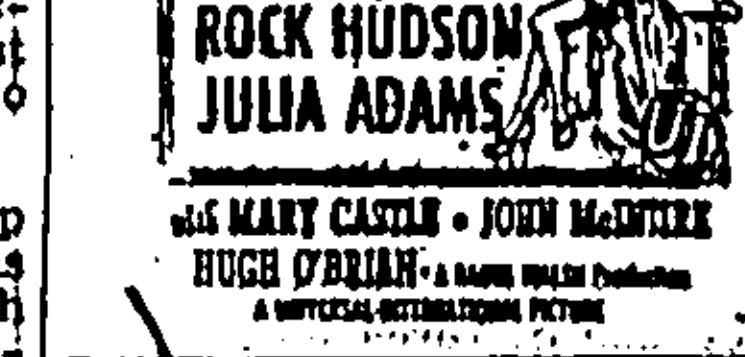
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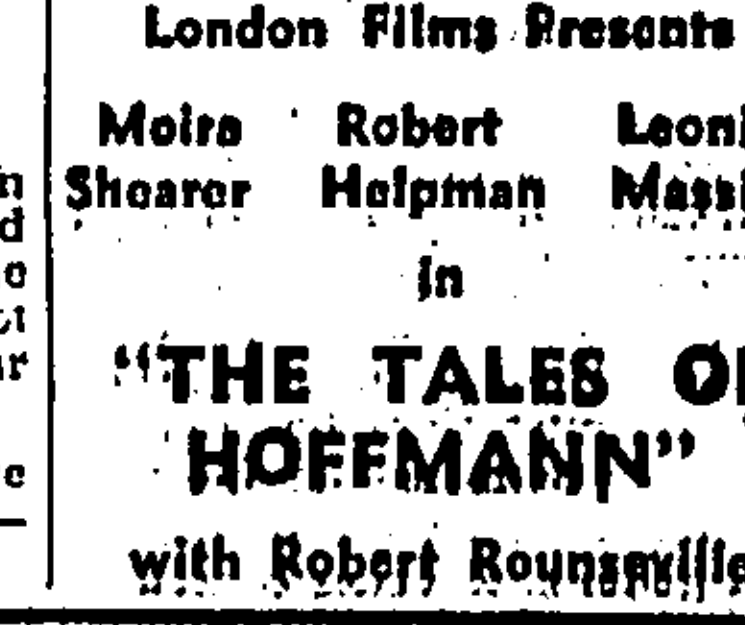
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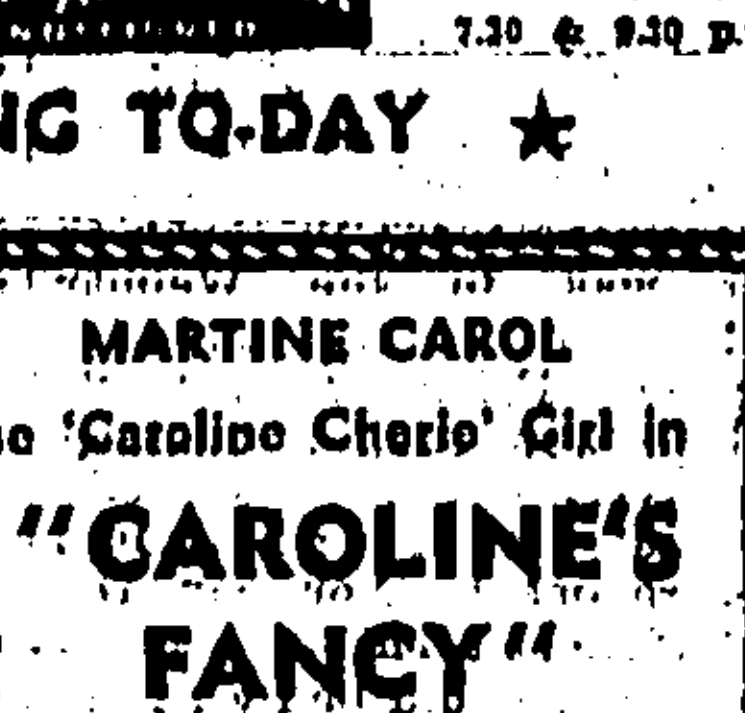
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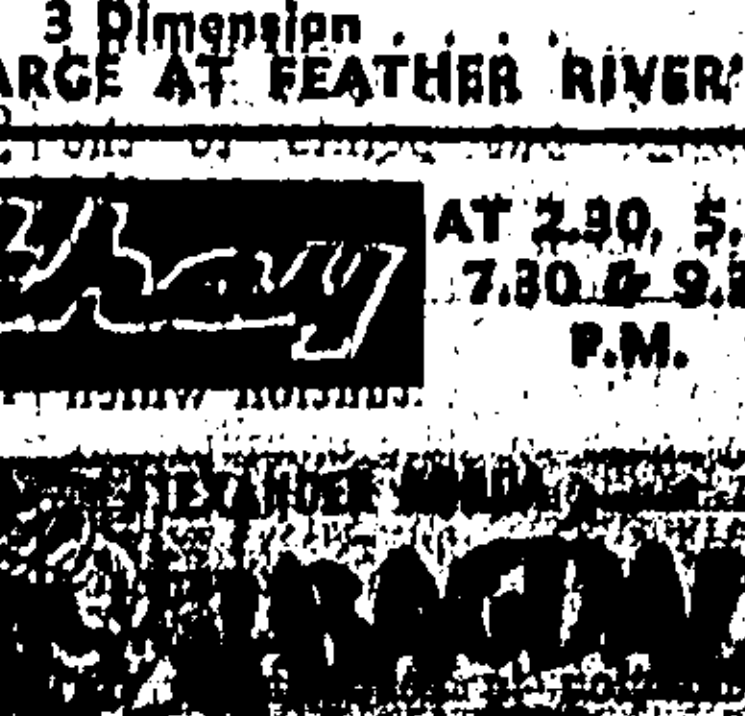


★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



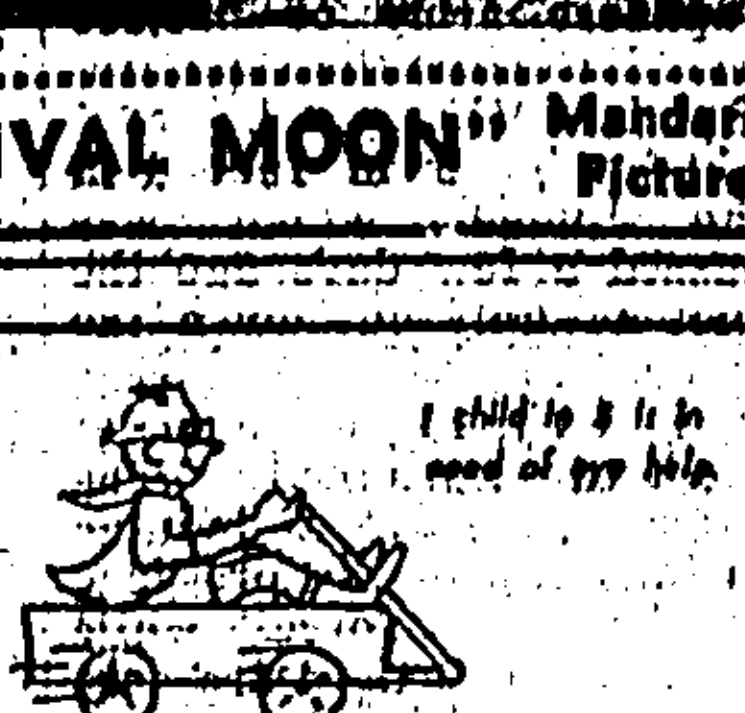
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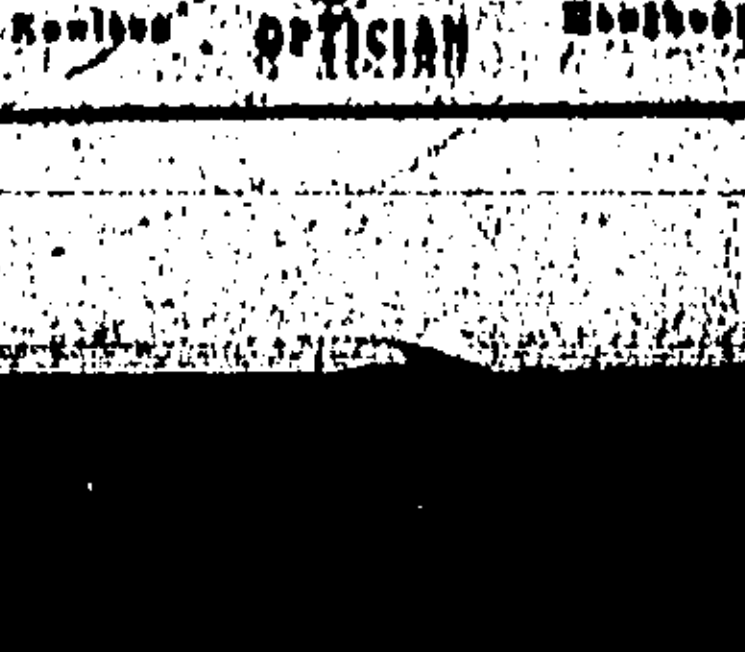
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REFRESHER COURSE FOR WIVES (and husbands)

By PHYLLIS DIGBY MORTON

WHAT upsets a MARRIAGE?

THE other day a man appeared in a magistrate's court on a charge of throwing hot stew—a whole plateful—in his wife's face. She drove him to it, he explained, by her maddening habit of clicking her teeth.

Though this would seem to be about as unreasonable as any husband can get, it illustrates a truism often neglected: That little things tend to assume a quite disproportionate importance under the powerful magnifying glass of daily intimacy.

Little quarrels can cause more harm than big ones—festering where big ones erupt and are forgotten.

There is often subconscious enjoyment beneath the stormy surface of a really violent quarrel, with its giving and receiving of pain and its final delicious reconciliation. But there is no such emotional release to be derived from miserable bickering. Nobody is exhilarated, nobody has a chance to be magnanimous and forgive, for there is nothing worth forgiving in the first place.

Nasty nibblers

If major quarrels are like thunderstorms, clearing the air and cooling the atmosphere of marriage, minor ones can only be compared to nasty, furtive little woodworms, nibbling their destructive way into the very heart of the marriage structure.

What of the little personal mannerisms? Human beings are incurably imperfect, and most married couples could furnish half a dozen tiresome personal mannerisms between them that grate on the nerves.

These will have been hidden carefully away by both sides during the courtship and honeymoon, but with marriage they will emerge with renewed vigour.

Jokes unite

WHILE there is still a romantic feeling, they will either pass unnoticed, or be regarded with an amused tolerance. ("Fancy, Tom uses a toothpick!") And in a good marriage, tenderness slowly replaces the earlier romance until, as middle-age draws on (and the mannerisms become even deeper entrenched) gentle, long-established jokes on the subject may serve to unite a family further.

In a home where love is, there is no wounding sting in the laughter that greets: "There's father telling that old joke again!" But there can be a very fine edge indeed to the laugh with which a wife an-

nounces in a waspish voice that her husband has just gone to sleep again under the newspaper or is doing whatever it is that gets on her nerves.

What are the masculine foibles that tend to infuriate wives? I talked to a few and here is what I learned.

One wife informed me of a husband who drives her nearly demented by creeping unobserved into the kitchen and turning down the gas under all her cooking pots (an economy drive directed to the laudable end of conserving gas).

The same misplaced economy motivates the husband of another wife, who insists on turning off the electric light everywhere in the house except in the room where they happen to be sitting (and it may, his wife declares gloomily, even come to this). He observes with pompous frequency that "Electricity costs money..."

A third wife has decided that if her husband does not soon vary his home from work routine, she will be driven to something desperate. "He marches in, gives me a peck, says vaguely, 'Well, what have you been doing today?' and then walks across the room and switches on the radio without waiting for the answer."

The echo type

"ONE day," she says, "I'm going to shout, 'I spent the day with the dustman!' and see if that makes him stop and take notice."

"Repeating things," was yet another wife's tale of woe. "Asked to elucidate," she declared that she could never make the "smallest" request to her husband (whose hearing, incidentally, happens to be perfect) without having it played back to her. "Bring me another cup and saucer, will you?" Answer: "What did you say? Bring another cup and saucer?"

Ridiculously inadequate as a cause of married disharmony, perhaps—yet the sense of grievance in her voice as she recounted it was unmistakable.

Are husbands the only offenders? Are wives all perfect? Not if the husbands I have recently been talking to are to be believed.

Nagging heads the list as the personal habit most detested in

wives, with fault-finding in public running it a close second.

As a rule, the source of nagging is dissatisfaction by the wife because her husband does not measure up to some private standard of her own.

In forming this standard she has probably, consciously or otherwise, used as her model the husband of some particularly admired female friend. Her discontent because her husband falls short of the Smith-Jones mark in his appearance is intensified by awareness that her own clothes are less fashionable than the clothes worn by Mrs. Smith-Jones and that, in fact, the whole Smith-Jones ménage is in some mysterious way superior to her own.

Pride steps in

COMPARISONS are proverbially odious, but in her case they may well prove fatal. "Why don't you press your trousers every night?" Wilfred Smith-Jones always does is the kind of comment likely to force any husband of spirit into passive resistance.

He may, vaguely, have intended putting his trousers into a hamper the next morning. Now pride forbids it. The only way he can ever have well-pressed trousers again is for his wife to press them for him. This she will probably do, not without an increase in the volume of the futile, ineffectual nagging that made it necessary in the first place.

How trivial it all is—and how little by little, it all adds up to an uneasy, unrewarding marriage!

Cats and kisses

THERE were masculine complaints about the wife who leaps from the table the moment the meal is over, exclaiming: "Now for the washing-up!" A score of husbands were ready to testify to the acute discomfort of trying to digest a meal while bending over the kitchen sink.

There were complaints about the over-precise and practical wife who forgets to leave a niche for romance in her marriage.

There are moments when remarks like, "Did you put the cat out?" "That reminds me, we must order coke," can act as a positive double of cold water.

It seems strange that such petty pinpricks should affect a strong, well-founded marriage between two adult people—yet the evidence goes to show that they do.

The interesting thing about all these comments is that so few of them deal with really important differences like religion, politics, in-laws.

It may be arguable that while people are ready to discuss trivialities with comparative good humour, they will conceal deeper-seated problems from an outsider.

Nevertheless, it isn't a bad idea for those who think their marriage might be smoother to take an inventory of the little things they themselves do that have proved a source of contention in the past, and to ask themselves if it is really beyond their power to shed or alter them.

Let us try

REMEMBER that what most of us fail in love with in another person is an ideal. If we really want our marriage to be happy, it behooves us to keep on trying to make the other partner's ideal come true.

And as for that partner's pitiful little human faults and failings—let's try to be more tolerant. After all, the devil you know.

(World Copyright Reserved)
TOMORROW:
Money and Marriage

IN TEHERAN THEY HOARD CARPETS

By J. L. HAYS

WHEN a crisis hits a nation its people react in various and intriguing ways which—because of the crisis—never make the headlines. When a crisis hits France I have seen French peasants hurry out into the fields to bury their hoarded gold.

In Greece, in a crisis, I have watched them hoard olives. In Italy, grain. In the Arab countries, they carefully count their goats and camels.

Here in Teheran, I find that, with eruption all about them, the Persians are (suitably) hoarding carpets.

There is hardly a home here—be it one of the cave-slums on the outskirts or some mosaic-embroidered mansion—which does not house some glowing treasure from the home looms of Kurdistan, Tabriz or Isfahan.

But envy not the Persians. For they no longer believe their magic carpets will always bear them safely away from the rainy days ahead.

You hear their sad story everywhere—in the shabby, single-decker bumping along the wide boulevards (lined with open drains)...

...in the faded coffee-houses around the ornate shell of an opera-house (no music ever heard)...

...in the neon-lit bars of the big hotels (tags never seem to work)...

For most Persians seem to think that the future of their carpets is just much clouded as that of their oil and nation. In a cave-like shop just behind the bulky, blue-tiled Majlis (Parliament) building (cool and dim after the drenching white sunshine outside) an old man in a wire-rimmed glasses and laboriously explained, "...and I make no effort to reproduce his stumbling English:

"You see, it is only because that we have our oil trouble, because the rial is worth so little now, that we can afford to sell our carpets at all—even to each other."

And here he sighed wistfully, "...we ever get our oil money again, then our carpets will be too expensive to compete with those from American, European—and even your own factories."

He turned sadly to the blazing glory of the carpets draped around his walls:

"This year, our depleted numbers have been faced with a new menace."

"At a period when there is more meat in the country than at any time since 1939, a year which will be remembered by older bluebottles (A very old bluebottle: 'Those were the days'), plastic hoods are now largely used to cover the cold joints which may be found now in almost any British larder on any Monday morning."

"As these plastic hoods are sometimes used to cover all food, including even bread and cold vegetables, I think it is fair to say that, but for the dustbins, bluebottles would starve to death. Well, gentlemen; those are the stark realities of today. What of the future? 'I am sorry to tell you, gentlemen, that the future seems even darker than the present. It can force the lions when our cynical persecutors will lure our hungry brothers to their death by hanging up pieces of impregnated cardboard painted to represent joints of roast beef, when dustbins will be plastic covered and when these so-called sportsmen will fire at us they guided missiles with our name and address on them. (Loud laughter.) 'Thank you for that brave encouragement me to warn all concerned that we are not defeated. 'We shall fight them in the kitchens, in the larders, at the dining tables and in the dustbins. We shall never surrender.' (Loud cheers.)

"We don't mislead ourselves. We know that a combination of our cheap rial and replenishment after the war have together maintained carpets as our chief export—apart from oil, of course" (and he sighed again). "We know, also, that oriental rugs do not always go with modern furniture."

"More and more of our young people realise this and are leaving the home looms for factories. All we can do to try and keep them is to offer prizes for new modern designs and new dyes."

Well, he should know. But the fact remains that right now domestic hoarding and "cheap rial" export selling (20 percent of Persia's foreign currency last year) the most difficult place in which to buy a Persian carpet is the Persian capital.

I have seen better collections in the bazaar in Damascus, in hotel lobbies in Beirut.

Only the real connoisseurs—local and foreign—know where to lay their hands on the masterpieces which seem to imprison in their strands all the flowing colour of the Teheran scene...

...of the snow-draped peaks of the Elburz Mountains above the bright emerald lakes...

...the cool richness of the walled gardens tucked away behind the high dappled walls of Georgian-style mansions...

...the lush green of the women's shalwar-e-kamiz above a damask yashmak.

Not that all about Teheran is beautiful...

Not by a long way...

All the Persian carpets ever made would not be enough to hide the ugly wooden electric light standards (for all the world like those of Deadwood Gulch in some Western film)...

Or the emaciated dogs huddling around the drains. Or the dank tunnels linking the cave slums.

Or the shabby, clamorous crowds (bearded Mullahs in stained turbans and frayed "night-shirts"—mingling with cheaply Western-suited clerics and merchants, as many women in cheap Western clothes as wearing the traditional flowing dress) pouring through the fantastic brown, blue and white jumble of the 20th century and the Middle Ages...

...the first-rate and the umpteenth-rate... the beautiful and the sordid... the shining and the filthy... the scented and the foul... which is modern Teheran. Which is Teheran at crisis time. Which (I suspect) always will be Teheran.

Nathaniel Gubbins

MORE than 20 years have passed since I wrote on a Boxing Day "only 364 shopping days to Christmas."

After that, BBC comedians and script writers used it so often that producers would cry like children at the sight or sound of a gag which has lasted the English nearly as long as "Who was that lady I seen you with last night?"

I was reminded of it when I read, on August 27, that Irish turkeys will be a shilling a pound cheaper "for the festive season in 1953," which is only another way of saying: "Only 153 shopping days to Christmas."

(Do write in and tell me if my calculation is wrong. I love your letters.)

I am also reminded that trade marks make early preparations for Christmas. Therefore, while thousands suck ice cream and cook themselves alive on the beaches, there are men, or maybe women, in dingy back parlours painting robins and writing bad verse about Yule logs on Christmas cards which are intended to cheer up people huddled round gas fires.

There are also fends in human shape, busily inventing new Christmas toys which will make as much noise as possible when you are trying to sleep after gorging on cheaper turkeys.

Hairy men are cursing as they stoke the boilers, while other hairy men are stirring curses into the sawdust and the suet.

As I have said (and hope I'm right), only 153 shopping days to Christmas. So you'd better hurry back from your holidays and start right away.

Meanwhile, a Merry Christmas to you all, 153 days (approx.) in advance.

At a meeting of bluebottles the chairman said:—

"Gentlemen; we are gathered here today to consider once more our precarious existence in the modern world."

"Last year we noted that our numbers had diminished by many millions because of the insecticide guns used against us by so-called sportsmen. (Cries of Shame.) We also discussed the unfair method of hanging up pieces of cardboard impregnated with insecticide and painted to represent a basket of flowers."

"As we all know, many thousands of young, inexperienced bluebottles, alighted on this basket of flowers after an exhausting flight round the food shops, and were never seen alive again. (More cries of Shame.)

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"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 9th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 12th Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 12th Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 12th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 12th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	8 a.m. 15th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	8 p.m. 15th Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 15th Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 15th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 15th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	8 a.m. 18th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	8 p.m. 18th Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 18th Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 18th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 18th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	8 a.m. 21st Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	8 p.m. 21st Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 21st Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 21st Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 21st Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	1 p.m. 9th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	11th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 12th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	14th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	14th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	14th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	14th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	14th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	14th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"FENGHENG"	Shanghai	14th Sept.
"HUPH"	Sourabaya & Macassar	14th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	14th Sept.

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGTIE"	Sydney	25th Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	1st Oct.
"TAIPING"	Japan	3rd Nov.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGTIE"	Yokohama	23rd Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	27th Sept.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	31st Oct.

SAILINGS TO		
"CLYDEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	22nd Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Sept.
"PYRRIUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Oct.

SAILINGS TO		
"PYRRIUS"	Liverpool	13th Sept.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Sept.
"CLYDEUS"	do	13th Sept.
"AENEAS"	do	13th Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	do	13th Sept.
"PYRRIUS"	do	13th Sept.
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"AENEAS"	do	13th Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	do	13th Sept.
"PYRRIUS"	do	13th Sept.
"ASCANIUS"	do	13th Sept.

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Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1953.

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Colour Bar Story Denied By Delhi

New Delhi, Sept. 8.

The Indian Government never intended to suggest that there was a colour bar in Israel, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr. A. K. Chanda, told the Council of States (Upper House) today.

He was clarifying an official reply to a question given in the house four months ago.

Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the External Affairs Minister, told the House on May 11 last that 387 Indian Jews had returned to India of an estimated 2,395 who migrated to Israel since that State was founded in 1948.

Mrs. Menon was answering a question in the House.

Mr. Chanda continued: "The Government of India have also drawn the attention of the Government of India to this impression created by the answer to the supplementary question, which, according to them, has no relation to the facts."

NOT INTENDED

"They say: 'To the people of Israel, who have suffered so much from racial discrimination, there is no charge that comes with greater irony than that they themselves have created in their own land a bar against their fellow-men based on the ground of colour.'"

"The Government of India are very glad to have this clarification and assurance. It was not their intention at any time to suggest that there was a colour bar in Israel."

They have received complaints from some Indian Jews who had returned from Israel that there was some discrimination against them on account of their colour. It was to these complaints that reference was made in the answer to the supplementary question.

The Government have not verified any of these complaints, and, in any event, such individual complaint does not justify a general statement that there is a colour bar in Israel," Mr. Chanda stated.

(A Reuter report from Bombay on May 19 quoted 63 Indian Jews who recently returned from Israel as denying that they were forced to leave Israel because of a colour bar.

In a letter to Mr. S. Shmilt, Jewish agency representative in Bombay, they contradicted the May 11 statement of Mrs. Menon. Quoting their letter, Mr. Shmilt said: "Neither at work nor socially was there any type of discrimination on account of colour or origin."

(He said their return to India was "a confession of failure to come up to the high standards demanded by the pioneering country.")—Reuter.

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SHEAFFERS
Skrip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK
NAUGHTY CITY

SOMETIMES I think it is a pity, if the Irishman may be pardoned, that all Londoners were not provincial born and bred. Londoners take for granted too much about their city, and too much of the wonder of London is wasted upon them.

Look closely at the crowd at any London spectacle, and you will find nine-tenths of them are from homes in places like Cleethorpes or Canberrra or Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The other tenth are Londoners there, as likely as not by accident.

People from the provinces come to London with preconceived ideas about what to expect, and London miraculously satisfies most of them. Those intent upon discovering romance in the city discover just that; those in search of sensation tend to find it; for these things, like beauty, lie partly in the eye of the beholder.

UNLUCKY JOE

A tall young Yorkshireman named Joe arrived in London the other day convinced that it was, if not the naughtiest city in the world then certainly the most dangerous.

Joe came here to get a job. He has had several good ones in Yorkshire, but always his hard-headed northern employers have fired him for turning up late at work. He hoped for kinder treatment in the reputedly gentler south.

He came here in February and quickly found a job, which he lost in June last for the old reason—he never could wake up in the morning in time to get to work. He spent the next few weeks here, and all of his savings except 1s. looking for a new employer.

He joined the dreary crowd of young people who hang around Piccadilly Circus hoping for something—anything, except a policeman, to turn up.

Joe was unfortunate, a policeman stopped him.

"WHAT'S THAT sticking out of your pocket?" the policeman said.

"Nothing," Joe answered.

"Well, let's see it."

Joe sheepishly pulled out a knuckleduster and a sawn-off wooden glove that could conceivably conceal the simple, cruel weapon.

"Ho," said the policeman.

Next morning Joe pleaded guilty at Bow Street to being in possession, without reasonable excuse, of an offensive weapon, namely a knuckleduster.

The story of his arrest was told to Mr. Desmond Reece, the magistrate, who said, when he heard it: "It seems odd, doesn't it, that a person of your physique should need to carry a knuckleduster against apprehended attack?"

Joe shook out the long words till they made sense then blamming all six-foot odd of himself he said coldly: "My physique's not all it may look, and from what I've heard of London."

"NEED SOMETHING?"

HE was reminded for inquiries to be made. When next he appeared, Mr. R. H. Blundell was on the bench, and the whole story had to be told again.

"Why did you lose your last £11 a week job?" Mr. Blundell asked Joe.

"The whole trouble was I can't get up in the morning," Joe answered.

"Why do you carry a knuckleduster?"

"I've heard so much about people being 'done up' in London. From what I've heard about London, you need something," Joe said.

The magistrate turned to the police. "If he won't go home," he said, "he'll go somewhere else, where he'll be kept at the expense of the country. Have a talk with him, will you, please?"

FARAWAY

JOE went away, and later that day left for home. He had come to London for excitement. In a way I suppose, he had that. What he possibly did not realise was that as likely as not the kindergarten gangsters he expected to assault him probably came from far-away parts, too. Londoners, on the whole, are law-abiding.

What's Her Line? Solution
BABY SITTER
London Express Service.

Midnight Struggle For Bottle Of Corrosive Acid

The story of a midnight struggle with the man with whom she had been living for the past three years for a bottle of corrosive acid the contents of which she alleged he tried to pour on her face, was related by the victim of the alleged attack when Chu Ki, 33, unemployed mechanic, stood trial in the Criminal Sessions this morning charged with throwing corrosive fluid with intent.

Kwok Yung-mui further stated that her adopted daughter came to her help and eventually snatched the bottle from the accused who then escaped from the premises.

It was stated that Kwok suffered from second degree burns on her face and neck and was discharged after treatment that night at the Cheung Chau Hospital.

Maximum Sentence Imposed

A maximum fine of \$3,000 or 12 months was imposed on Cheung Man-lee, 37, by Mr. T. Creedon at Kowloon this morning for possession of radio communication apparatus without a licence.

Det. Sub-Inspector R. Duddman said various parts of radio communication apparatus, including a transmitter, receiver and also a hand generator, were found dismantled in several pots in the middle of 12-foot grass on Pat Tai Island on September 4.

"This case has a very special significance," said Insp. Duddman, who asked the court to take a very serious view. It was certainly not a commercial station, he added.

Mr. Galloway of the General Post Office said this was the first of many cases with which he had come into contact. There must be some deeper significance behind the case. He also said this station could reach from Hongkong to Japan, Siam or Malaya. It was fully equipped with a receiver and transmitter, and also a hand generator. Three persons were needed to operate it.

Had Too Many Fishermen

For carrying an excessive number of passengers on board his fishing vessel, Cheung Shun-hing was fined \$10 by Mr. A. G. Parkes at the Marine Court this morning.

Sub-Inspector K. T. Wong, prosecuting, said that six persons, including defendant, were engaged in fishing on board the vessel off Tai Koo Dockyard yesterday afternoon. On inspecting the licence book, the police found that defendant had two persons in excess of the permitted number.

In mitigation, defendant said that the passengers on board the vessel were members of his family.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER

A 22-year-old native of Shanxiang Province, Cheung Sze-man, unemployed, of Austin Road, Kowloon, pleaded guilty before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning to a charge of stealing \$2,047.74 worth of Siamese silver jewellery from his former employer, Mr. M. S. Gin, Manager of the Peking Trading Company. He was sentenced to five months' hard labour.

The stolen property was recovered and ordered to be returned to the owner.

Radio Hongkong

HKT
Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02. Echoes of the Theatre; 6.30. Time for Music; 7.00. Twenty-four Serenades; 7.15. Music; 7.30. Time for Music; 7.45. Music; 8.00. Time for Music; 8.15. Music; 8.30. Time for Music; 8.45. Music; 9.00. Time for Music; 9.15. Music; 9.30. Time for Music; 9.45. Music; 10.00. Time for Music; 10.15. Music; 10.30. Time for Music; 10.45. Music; 11.00. Time for Music; 11.15. Music; 11.30. Time for Music; 11.45. Music; 12.00. Close down.

Acknowledges Hospitality



Ex-King Farouk took his children with him when he paid a visit to the Quirinal, Rome, recently to sign the visitor's book in acknowledgment of Italian hospitality to him and his family since their departure from Egypt. The occasion was the first anniversary of his exile.—London Express.

Cripple Tells Court Of Attack Made On Him

At the Victoria District Court this morning a cripple told of an attack on him as he drove his cows home in Silver Mine Bay, Lantau. He said he had been a cripple for several years, but claimed that the attack broke a rib and fractured a bone of his foot.

Charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm and causing actual bodily harm to the cripple was Wai Wing-hang, alias Tai Kai Luk, foreman of the Tai Wai Yuen Farm in Lantau.

Wai, who was represented by Mr. Y. H. Chan, pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Chief Insp. Eggleston who prosecuted, said that the complainant, Wan Chik-chau, said that he was returning home from work at noon on June 26 when he was stopped by Wai and accused of having chopped some bamboo trees from Wai's farm.

He had a quarrel during which Wai attacked the farmer with hoeing instruments causing injuries to his arm, leg and body. The farmer made his own way to a medical dispensary at Silver Mine Bay and was then taken to hospital in Cheung Chau Island and subsequently to Kowloon Hospital where he was detained for a number of days.

The accused was arrested by the Police on the same day.

WOUNDS DESCRIBED

Dr. Koo Ken-wah of St. John's Hospital, Cheung Chau, said that the accused had wounds in the left arm and right hand near the fingers. His left leg was swollen and bruised but there was another wound there which was the result of a chronic infection of the bone and had nothing to do with the attack. He also had a mark on his chest and a wound on his abdomen which was swollen. His spleen was enlarged. As the accused was suffering from shock due to loss of blood, and had an enlarged spleen, he sent him to Kowloon Hospital for further observation fearing internal bleeding.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chan the doctor said that the wounds on the arm and hand could be caused by a bamboo pole and a sharp knife or by a very sharp bamboo pole.

In a statement produced by Sub-Inspector Kong Sung-ming, the accused said that he hit the complainant with a bamboo pole and an opium pipe in a quarrel.

Mr. Hon, in mitigation, said that Leung was a sick man, and had taken to opium in the hope of curing himself.

Possessed Opium & Pipe

Leung Kee, 47, of 33 First Street, second floor, was fined a total of \$1,250 by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when he pleaded guilty through his Counsel, Mr. Alfred Y. Hon, to charges of being in possession of opium and an opium pipe.

Inspector W. E. B. Howd, prosecuting, told the Court that a raid was carried out by Police detectives at the defendant's premises at 12.30 p.m. Monday last, when some 5.5 tael of prepared opium was found in a cockpit, and an opium pipe in a rear cubicle.

Mr. Hon, in mitigation, said that Leung was a sick man, and had taken to opium in the hope of curing himself.

Judge Severely Criticises Police Procedure

Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning deplored what he termed the "most improper procedure" of Prosecution witnesses in a criminal trial being asked by the Police to go through the depositions made by them during committal proceedings, one day before the opening of the trial.

"I never in my experience heard of anything of this sort anywhere in the world, never," declared His Lordship.

"I tell you frankly," he went on, "this is a most improper procedure to be followed in criminal proceedings. I hope this is the last time I have occasion to call attention to this."

His Lordship made these remarks when a Police interpreter admitted under cross-examination in the witness box, in the course of the trial of two men facing charges of robbery with aggravation, that he had gone through the depositions of a witness together with the latter a day before the trial started.

The two accused are Chan Hung, alias Lo Ping, 27, and Fan Hai-ming, 24. Both were charged with taking part in a robbery at 220 Tai Nam Street, Kowloon, with others not in custody, on February 8 this year.

Chan Hung was additionally charged with receiving a stolen diamond ring, knowing the same to have been stolen.

First accused is represented by Mr. V. L. J. D'Alton, instructed by Mr. P. L. Lam. Mr. R. W. S. Winter, instructed by Mr. J. C. Stewart, is defending the second accused. Mr. Simon Li, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting.

Det. Inspector A. Roberts, of Shamshuipo Division, gave evidence as to the charging of the two accused through an interpreter and the investigations into the case.

PROCEDURE RELATED

Questioned by Mr. Winter on the procedure adopted when a suspect was taken to the Police Station, witness said a suspect was usually taken first to the charge room where the Inspector-on-duty noted certain particulars down and the time he came in. The suspect was subsequently brought into the investigating inspector's office, where he was charged.

Mr. Winter asked if witness could explain how in this case the second accused was kept in the detectives' room on the morning of his arrest (May 9) before he was brought to his office. Inspector Roberts said the prisoner was taken to the detectives' room for a while preparatory to being charged in his own office.

Witness admitted that during that short time, the second accused was open to conversation with the detectives in the room. The detectives had stated in the statements made by them to the accused, but it was possible they could have done so.

The admissibility of statements made by the two accused not being challenged by the Defence, they were admitted as evidence. In his statement, first accused said he knew nothing. The second accused alleged to have said in his statement that "at first he had no intention of going," but that he went only because Lo Ping (first accused) had asked him to go with him.

WITNESS'S ADMISION

Tong Koon-fong, Police interpreter attached to, Shamshuipo Police Station, gave evidence on the interpreting on behalf of Inspector Roberts to the second accused at the Station.

Cross-examining, Mr. Winter asked witness if he went through the statements made by witnesses in committal proceedings before the Magistrate, a day before the trial began, together with the witnesses.

Counsel followed up the question by saying that a Prosecution witness, To Kwok-man (who gave evidence in yesterday's hearing of the case) had testified that he had been asked to go through his own depositions by the Police.

When the witness admitted having done so at the Shamshuipo Police Station on instructions, Mr. Justice Reece made his comments on the procedure.

Replying to Mr. Winter, the witness admitted that, as a result of this procedure, he became aware that the witness, To Kwok-man, would be treated as a hostile witness.

Questioned by Mr. D'Alton on an identification parade held at the Police Station, witness said he did not have any contact with any of the witnesses at the time, nor did he speak to them at all.

Hearing is proceeding.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

By Air:
Japan, 6 p.m.; D.O.A.C.
Malaya, 6 p.m.; D.O.A.C.
New Zealand, 6 p.m.; D.O.A.C.
Bangkok, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.; D.O.A.C.
By Surface:
Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Formosa, 1 p.m.; via C.A.T.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. (San Francisco), 1.30 p.m.; P.A.A.
C.P.A.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.; D.O.A.C.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.; H.K.A./N.V.A.L.
By Surface:
Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
China, French Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton.
Malaya, Burma, India, 2 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

By Air:
Siam, Burma, 9 a.m.; via T.A.C.
India-China, France, French North and West Africa, 11 a.m.; Air France.
China, Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Canada, 1 p.m.; C.A.T./C.P.A.L.
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 6 p.m.; Air Vietnam.



DR Y. L. SHAO

Repatriation Delegate Here

Dr Shao Yei-lin, President Chiang Kai-shek's Special Representative to the four-Power conference recently held in Bangkok to discuss the repatriation of Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma, spent an hour at Kai Tak Airport this morning when the Thai Airways plane which was bringing him from Bangkok back to Taipei stopped here to refuel.

He said the four countries which took part in the talks—Burma, Siam, Nationalist China and the United States—were expected to sign the repatriation agreement this week-end or early next week.

One week after the signing of the agreement, evacuation of General Li Mi's troops from the Burma border regions will begin.

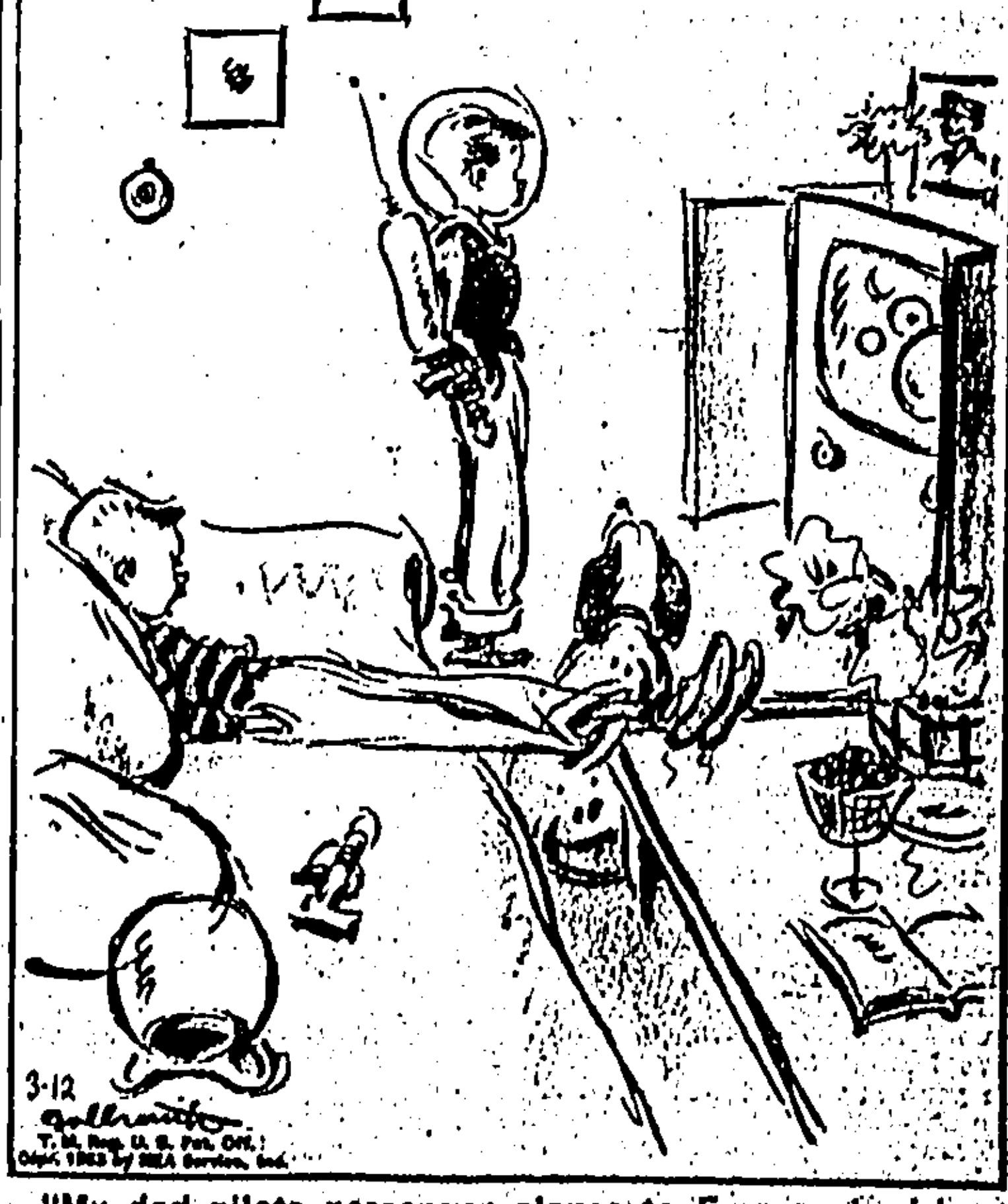
Dr Shao said Nationalist China had two objects in view in making the agreement. Firstly, she was mindful of her obligations to the United Nations, and responded to the UN call for the repatriation of General Li Mi's troops. Secondly, the Nationalists did not want a situation to continue which had been taken advantage of by the international Communist bloc to stir up internal strife in Burma.

General Li Mi's troops constituted part of the Nationalist defence forces in Yunnan Province in 1949. Not wishing to surrender to the Communists, they crossed the border into Burma late that year, and since have undertaken guerrilla activities in the border regions against the Chinese Reds.

MISSING YACHT FOUND.

Reported missing last night, the yacht Elinor was found early this morning by Police launch No. 2 at Tolo Channel. The yacht, manned by three army personnel, was becalmed and could not reach its destination.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"My dad pilots passenger planes to Europe—I wish he'd go in for planet flying so he could tell some exciting stories!"

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